GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THE MEADOW OF RUNNYMEDE BORE A HARVEST CALLED MAGNA CHARTA

Four knights costumed as chessmen, took part in the 1934 Pageant of Runnymede, commemorating the sealing of the famous document on that historic field. Runnymede is one of the noted places which the Modern Pilgrim's Map of the British Isles marks especially for history students. Battlefields are indicated by crossed swords: Chevy Chase, Culloden Moor, Hastings, as well as Sedgmoor marshes where, in 1685, the Duke of Monmouth ended his two weeks' kingship in the last battle fought on English soil (see Bulletin No. 3).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Knitting Together the Crazy Quilt That Is India

INDIA has taken another step toward self-government. Last month the new constitution went into effect, but at once arose the problem of six provinces whose newly elected officials refused to take office. A special political convention was called in New Delhi to consider the matter.

Putting the new Indian constitution into practice involves assembling the most jumbled jigsaw puzzle of states anywhere. The government must deal also with the largest population unit under a single organization, with the possible exception of China. For India includes one-sixth of all the people on the globe. They speak 200 languages, and follow a dozen different religions.

Two-Thirds of British Empire

India accounts for more than two-thirds of the population of the British Empire. It has nearly three times as many people as the United States, although its area is only a little more than half as large.

But the 351,399,880 Indians crowded into the triangular peninsula that juts out from the bottom of Asia are far from unified, culturally, religiously, or politically.

India is a veritable crazy quilt of presidencies, native states, provinces, protectorates, tribal areas and even a few foreign-owned patches. Some parts have been governed by modern British law, others by native princes ruling with Arabian Nights splendor, holding power of life and death over their minions, maintaining their own armies, and subject indirectly to the British King-Emperor.

India is usually thought of as entirely British, but France and Portugal still keep tiny toe-holds on the edges of the huge British domain. Of these remnants of the days when all three powers were competing for Indian trade and riches, France has about 200 square miles of colonies along the east and west coasts, while there are 1,461 square miles of Portuguese territory on the western side of the peninsula.

East India Company Pioneered an Empire

Broadly speaking, for purposes of government, India is divided into two classes—British India, governed directly by the British crown, and the native states under their own rulers who are subject to British influence.

Great Britain came into possession of the territory that makes up British India in various ways. The nucleus was taken over from the British East India Company. To this has been added territory gained by force of arms, by purchase, and by cession.

There are more than 500 feudatory native states in which every shade of sovereignty exists. Britain interferes little with the local government of the most powerful of these, and is represented at their courts only by residents who are little more than diplomatic envoys.

The British Government has treaty arrangements with the rulers of the states whereby they agree not to send representatives to each other or to enter into alliances (except with Great Britain) in or out of India. They carry on all foreign affairs through Great Britain. There is a greater measure of control over some of the less important states, some of which pay an annual cash tribute to the central government.

To the puzzles that arise in India from its intricate governmental fabric are added still more bewildering tangles of religion and caste. For example, in some

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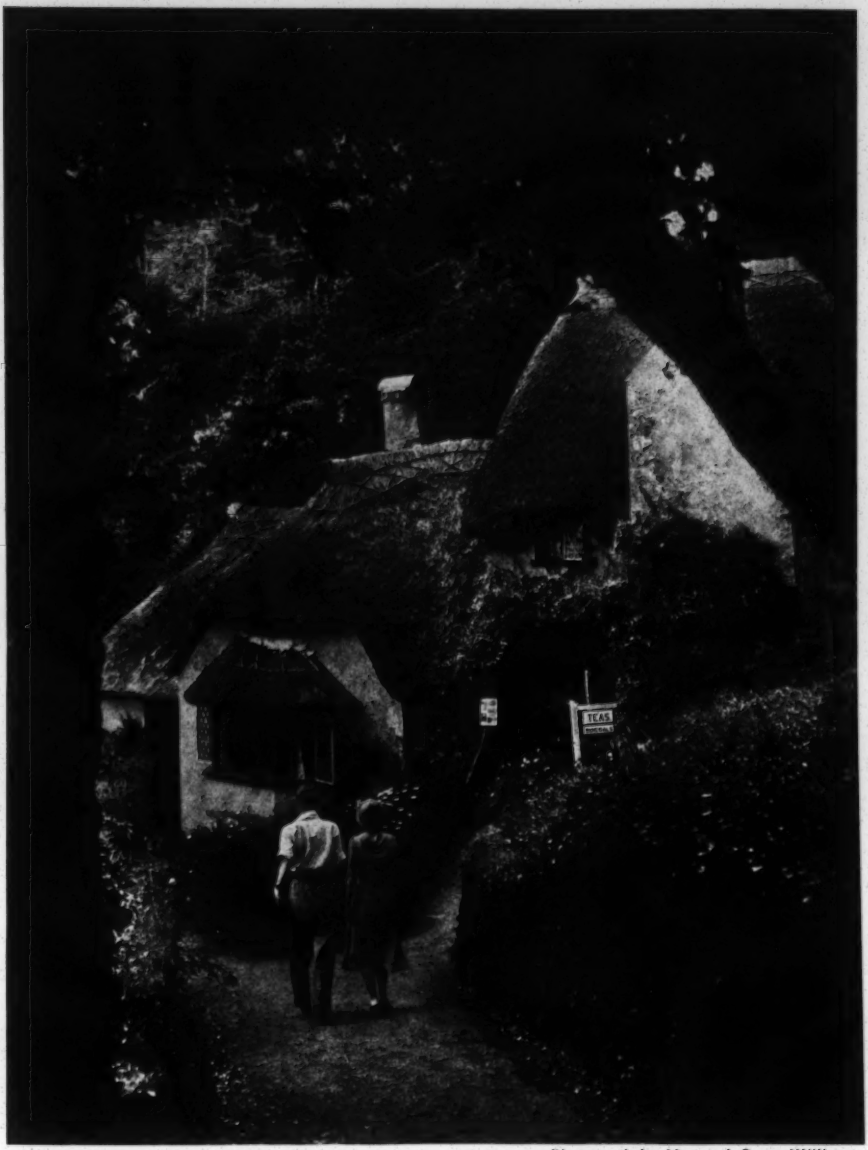

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

TWO FOR TEA IN A THATCH-SMOTHERED COTTAGE

Such rural quaintness in the British Isles rewards the traveler seeking quiet byways. Tiny villages which have no claim to fame except their charm are indicated on the Modern Pilgrim's Map of the British Isles, with names quaint and unfamiliar: Bishop Burton, Castle Combe, Finchingfield. Random choice of a place designated by the map as "attractive" might result in such a discovery as Tong or Crowland. The latter has an old abbey, sacked by the Danes and bombarded by Cromwell, which supplied Cambridge with some of its earlier teachers. Tong's little church, called a miniature Westminster Abbey because of its interesting tombs, contains epitaphs attributed to Shakespeare. The town also contains a Little Nell's Cottage associated with Dickens' *Old Curiosity Shop*. The scene above is reproduced in one of the sketches bordering The Society's Modern Pilgrim's Map (see Bulletin No. 3).

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John Burroughs "Discovered" America's Outdoors

"STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!" was, for John Burroughs, not a grade crossing precaution but a pastime. His observation focused popular attention on nature as found in rural United States. He brought wandering fancies home from wild beasts, rare birds, and tangled jungles, to make discoveries along a dusty country lane.

Widespread observance of the Burroughs birthday, April 3, which opened his centenary year, shows that his readers and surviving friends have not stopped looking and listening. Many recall talking with the white-bearded naturalist, who lived until 1921. Teachers, whenever possible, used to steer their classes in his direction on field trips, and profited while he pointed out the meadow mouse's winter home under the snow or coaxed a baby red-breasted grosbeak to perch on his walking stick. His descriptions, especially those of birds, were easily adapted for public school use in pioneer nature study classes.

Found Wild Puppies in Rock Creek Park, Nothing Marvelous in Geysers

Burroughs' comments inspired a popular awareness of non-human life—for many, a whole new realm. Colonies of black crickets under stones; dramas of love and war a finger's length above man's head in the bird "layer" of life; the chipmunk's dietary problems which were solved by gobbling strawberries and storing currants for the seeds—they all revealed a brave new world which everyone was inspired to explore on an afternoon's walk.

When Burroughs ventured beyond his native State of New York, which is most fully described, he viewed old scenes with a new point of view. Washington, D. C., he regarded with a farmer's eye instead of a politician's. His acre of garden on Capitol Hill, near the present Senate Office Building, produced more comments on the thieving birds than on porkbarrel politicians. The sturdy brick "house that Jack built," at 1332 V Street, Northwest, he occupied later.

The momentous day of Lincoln's second inauguration found Burroughs, not listening to speeches, but walking in the valley of nearby Rock Creek, where he came upon a family of "wild" puppies in a hollow tree.

The same disregard for popular standards cropped out in his estimate of popular natural wonders. Geysers, which he observed during his trip through Yellowstone with Theodore Roosevelt, were just large-scale tea kettles letting off steam. Old Faithful, before which many visitors get their first taste of awe, received less attention from him than the pigmy owl.

"The Burroughs Country" Is in Southeastern New York State

While paying scant attention to advertised "wonders," however, he found many he liked. England he called one vast park. Scotland delighted him, with its rich farms and fat cattle. The rest of Europe, as it was shown to visitors not knowing the language, he found easy to resist.

Bermuda was a tidy and compact "toy England"; its greatest beauty he found in the sea—angel fish. Alaska left lasting impressions of blue icebergs and the blue forget-me-nots he saw growing sixty miles south of the Arctic Circle. California's Yosemite Falls he called "a liquid harp humming forever and ever."

The true "Burroughs Country" is the well known southeastern quarter of New York State. Around the Old Home Farm, near the village of Roxbury, his life revolved; he was born there, and in an unmarked grave he is buried. An old

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of the provinces, representatives are elected to the legislatures in proportion to the numbers of various religious groups.

With some 77,000,000 Moslems, India has more followers of Mohammed than Turkey ever ruled, and ranks as the leading Moslem nation. Overwhelming in number, however, are the Hindus, totaling nearly 240,000,000. Religious strife has been one of the chief obstacles to all-India unity movements, although Mahatma Gandhi has succeeded in enlisting followers from many of India's "jarring creeds." Illiteracy is another problem. The last census showed only one in eleven Indians knew how to read and write.

Note: Some articles from the *National Geographic Magazine* containing illustrations and information about the people, history, culture, and government of India are: "Nature's Most Amazing Mammal" (Elephant), June, 1934; "Flying the World," June, 1932; "First Over the Roof of the World by Motor," March, 1932; "Five Thousand Temples of Pagān," October, 1931; "On the World's Highest Plateaus," March, 1931; "Working Teak in the Burma Forests," August, 1930; "House-Boat Days in the Vale of Kashmir," October, 1929; and "Pathfinder of the East" (Vasco da Gama), November, 1927.

Bulletin No. 1, May 3, 1937.

Photograph by Alice Schalek

WHAT WILL INDIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION MEAN TO HIM?

The sumptuous style of living affected by some of the wealthier native rulers is evident in the elephant stable of the Maharana at Adaipur. The huge beast wears a bonnet of coins, a topknot of plumed gold lions, a silver necklace and anklets of bells, and a robe embroidered in gold. Beauty spots of stars and flowers are included in the designs painted on face and ears.

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Modern Pilgrim's Map of British Isles Stresses Human Interest

THE largest ocean liners are parading like ducks in a line across the "big pond" to take Coronation crowds to England. After the London festivities on May 12, visitors and returners-home by the thousands will set out to view or review the country. A unique map of the British Isles, with the June issue of the *National Geographic Magazine,* has been designed by C. E. Riddiford, of The Society's cartographic staff, to show the modern pilgrim how to progress.

To entertain the stay-at-home as well, this ten-color supplement blossoms with coats of arms, heraldic lions and dragons and harps, and the symbolic thistle, rose, leek, and shamrock. A fishing fleet cruises the North Sea. The episcopal cross marks cathedral towns, and each famous castle site flies a tiny pennant. Clouds roll away from the Shetland Islands at the top to reveal fat-cheeked cherubs puffing gales down from the north.

Includes Obvious Shrines, Revives Old Ones

A miniature British pageant fills the map's pictorial border with famous Britons—Sir Walter Raleigh, Captain Cook and Admiral Drake, thoughtful Newton and antiseptic Lister. The largest group consists of those who have written their way into English fame—Chaucer, Dickens, Burns, Bacon, Bunyan, and the inescapable Shakespeare. Except for the late George V and the king-crushing Cromwell, the only rulers in the border lineup are those empire-building women, Queens Elizabeth and Victoria.

The traveler today seeks either the familiar places he has been hearing about all his life or some strange places he can talk about for the rest of his life. The Modern Pilgrim's Map shows them all. Many of the more obvious goals of pilgrim feet appear in the map border picture gallery (see illustration, next page): the tall white cliffs of Dover, the crumbling Irish castle which is still the stronghold of Blarney, Greenwich Observatory, and Canterbury Cathedral. The border would not be complete without pictures of those most British institutions, Oxford, Cambridge, cricket, and tea.

It is human interest, and not size alone, which entitles a place name to space on the Modern Pilgrim's map. This basis for selection restores many names crowded out on other maps, although their tradition lingers on. Athelney turns out to be the place where pensive King Alfred, back in 878, let the pancakes burn. Wayland Wood is the traditional scene in which the deserted Babes in the Wood lay mournfully down under their blanket of leaves.

Fort Belvedere, Duke of Windsor's Estate, Is Shown

The map has special marks for "attractive places and pretty villages." Many of these are tiny feudal hamlets, ancient and untouched, whose prim clusters of sun-drenched stone cottages may be pillowed on greenery and shepherded by some stately towered mansion. Among these are such names as Kimbolton, Clovelly, Polperro, Ewelme, and Ashton Keynes.

The Modern Pilgrim's map shows Elstree, recently developed into England's Hollywood. Fort Belvedere, headlined as the Duke of Windsor's estate and sometime royal residence, is indicated. Important airports, radio stations, and lighthouses are also located. The lighthouse marker points out, among others, the Longstone Light off Farne Islands, from which young Grace Darling in 1838 set out in a rowboat over a stormy sea to save nine lives.

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house on the east end of the same farm was furnished as the Woodchuck Lodge, in which he entertained during his last years, with a "Hay Barn" study beyond.

This farm and pasture land, which he idealized as a realm of peace and plenty under the influence of that "rural divinity" the cow, lies along the western Catskills' sweeping slopes near the Pepacton, a branch of the Delaware River. His "discoveries" here included a little glade blue with wild passenger pigeons, now extinct, and a black-throated blue warbler, noticed while still a barefoot lad, and which he later was the first to describe in print.

On the other side of the Catskills, Burroughs made memorable a whole string of little towns along the Hudson. In Tongore, near Kingston, he taught school. At Kingston he acquired a wife. Some miles down the Hudson, at Marlboro, he started to write, although Mrs. Burroughs locked the parlor and refused to let it be mussed up by his "scribbling." While teaching at Buttermilk Falls, now Highland Falls, he came closer than ever again to higher education: a conversation with Ralph Waldo Emerson and the discovery of Audubon's brilliant bird pictures in the library at West Point.

West Park, across the Hudson from President Roosevelt's home, Hyde Park, he chose as the location for his fruit farm, Riverby, with the rural study "Slabsides" a couple of miles away (see illustration, below).

Note: References to Burroughs and the "Burroughs Country" will be found in "New York —An Empire within a Republic," *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1933. See also "A New Book of Birds," to be released by the National Geographic Society in June, 1937. This will be published in two cloth-bound volumes at $5.00 for the set. These volumes will portray all known species of birds on the North American continent north of Mexico.

Bulletin No. 2, May 3, 1937.

Photograph by Clifton Adams

GOING BACK TO NATURE STILL MEANS TO THE "BURROUGHS COUNTRY"

President Roosevelt's retreat from the cares of office is Hyde Park, which lies across the Hudson from "Slabsides" (above) built by the noted naturalist. This rustic cabin and workshop was placed just out of earshot of the bell by which Burroughs' wife would summon him to beat carpets or run errands at their home Riverby.

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Bowls and Bowling Still Thundering Through the Centuries

NEW YORK CITY'S sport thunderstorm is over. Just completed is the mammoth bowling bout of the American Bowling Congress, which for 56 consecutive days rumbled along to something of a record. With about 20,000 entrants and almost 1,000 hours' duration, this national contest set a new high score for size.

Bowling may now be ranked as a major sport from the point of view of numbers taking part. Nine million American bowlers can't be wrong.

Hendrik Hudson and Sir Francis Drake Played Different Games

"Bowling 'em over" is not the same sport which absorbed Sir Francis Drake's mind and muscle at Plymouth while the Spanish Armada sailed into the English Channel. He and his officers were whiling away that fateful hour with bowls, still a popular British pastime. It is an outdoor activity, and consists of hopefully rolling a lopsided wooden ball across the greensward in the direction of a white target bowl. Since the "bowl" is designed oblate for bias rolling, or "obliquely waddling to the mark in view," control of its swerving course requires skill.

In the United States this is called lawn bowls. Bowling is only its first cousin, for it stems not from England but from the continent. Its direct ancestor is the German version of ninepins, *Kegelspiel,* from which bowlers take their nickname of keglers. Bowling is now an indoor game of bombarding bottle-shaped maple "pins" with a fat bakelite ball. The miniature field of battle is a sixty-foot, glass-smooth "alley" of maple or pine, shellacked and polished seven times for slickness.

One experience with the heavy balls' rumble along the alley, the crash of capsized pins—and the New Yorker at least does not need a second guess as to the game's immigration record. That is, not if he was told in childhood that a thunderstorm in the Catskills was really Hendrik Hudson and his crew at their ghostly game of ninepins in the mountains. Washington Irving popularized this fancy, in his account of Rip van Winkle's bewildering encounter with those first American bowling champs.

Sport That Has Left Its Name On The Map

All New York City's growth of skyscrapers has not been able to crowd out bowling's traditional American birthplace—Bowling Green Park. This tiny green oval, where Broadway begins its noisy and dazzling career, three centuries ago served New Netherlanders as a village green just outside Fort Amsterdam. It was their outdoor market, and the supposed site of New York's foremost swindle—Peter Minuit's purchase, for $24 worth of dry goods, of all Manhattan Island from Indians who may not have had title to it.

Bowls and bowling are pastimes of such long standing that they have worn a track across the map. Bowling Green is the name of eight towns and localities in the United States, a bay and a cape in Australia, and two villages in England. American variants are Bowlington, Kentucky, and Bowler's Wharf, Virginia. The Bowling Greens are towns of Florida, Indiana, Missouri, South Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, and a mountain in New Jersey. Wales has a Bowling Bank.

Scotland has its Bowling, a town twelve miles down the Clyde River from Glasgow; because so many steamers put into Bowling Harbor for winter repairs, it is nicknamed "Clyde Infirmary." Bowling Alley is the name of two English hamlets. Others are Bowling Junction and Bowler's Green.

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British enthusiasm for sports has dotted the map with names of Melton Mowbray for hunting, Henley on the Thames for rowing, Wimbledon for tennis, St. Andrews for golf, and the Norfolk Broads for yachting. A special marker, a racing horse, indicates the famous tracks of England and Ireland: Newmarket, Ascot, Aintree, Epsom, and Dublin's Phoenix Park.

Travelers through the British Isles frequently overlook county boundaries, with blithe disregard for ten centuries of molding history, and divide the countryside into less formal districts. "The Lake District" covers portions of three counties, in which Wordsworth and Coleridge and many followers trooped over the mountains, pursuing literature wherever nature led. The "Black Country" describes industrial Staffordshire. The "Fen Country" includes several shires of marshes that fill the landscape with canals, dikes, and windmills. "Wessex" identifies the western counties through which Thomas Hardy moved his solemn stories to their bitter ends.

Drawn by Charles E. Riddiford

A CORNER PRESENTS CROSS SECTION OF BRITISH MAP AND TRADITIONS

This reduced portion of the Modern Pilgrim's Map shows the frame of famous British faces and scenes. Profiles of the new King and Queen are flanked on the border by Elizabeth, George V, Victoria, Shakespeare, and Robert Burns. The corner scene depicts Scottish highland games; the other corners are decorated with pictures of an English hunt sweeping through a hillside village, an Irish landscape with dogcart and round tower, and the singing festival of the Eisteddfod in Wales.

Little places with big literary attractions are charted: the Haworth of the Brontes, Dozmary Pool where the sword Excalibur of the dying Arthur was said to have been thrown, Knutsford which posed for Mrs. Gaskell's Cranford, Lissoy which Goldsmith transformed into "sweet Auburn," Cadbury Castle reputed to be Camelot, Innisfree which inspired Yeats' poetry.

Special red type indicates the spots to which Americans flock to trace their national heroes: Jordans for Penn, Eaton for Franklin, Hingham for Lincoln, and Brington and Sulgrave for George Washington.

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Cyprus: An Outpost Island for Thirty-Five Centuries

MOSAIC floors, columns carved from a single stone, avenues of monuments, temples, theaters, and palaces are rising on Cyprus, British island in the Mediterranean. These are no modern copies of ancient splendor, but real structures of pre-Christian days, uncovered by American archaeologists.

They testify that during the Bronze Age, 2,000 years or more before the birth of Christ, Cyprus had an advanced culture. Its prosperity was based on its copper mines, still worked today. The island's name may even have been derived from *cyprius,* Latin for "copper," or vice versa.

Though sometimes known as "Love's Island," perhaps because it was the legendary home of Aphrodite (Greek goddess of love), Cyprus has a history filled with war and conquest. Its first appearance in written history records its invasion and conquest about 1500 B. C. by an army of Thothmes III, of Egypt. It became, in turn, a part of the empires of Assyria, Persia, Alexander the Great, Egypt again, and Rome.

First Country To Have a Christian Governor

Cyprus was the first country to be governed by a Christian ruler,—a Roman proconsul who was converted to Christianity by Paul and Barnabas during a visit there. Most famous of ancient Cypriots was Zeno, of the 4th century B. C., who founded the Stoic school of philosophy. The island is mentioned in both the Odyssey and Iliad, and the Bible as well.

Tucked away in the far corner of the eastern Mediterranean, Cyprus is only 40 miles from Asia Minor on the north and 60 miles from Syria to the east. If one could fly high enough above it to see it all at once, he would look down on an island about the size of Puerto Rico, shaped like a bull's hide with a long tail extending eastward.

Stretching east and west along the island one would see two mountain ranges, roughly parallel, and between them a large flat plain. Now only partly cultivated, its remainder desolate, the plain helps support an island population of 350,000. But in ancient times it has been estimated that the entire plain was farmed and 2,000,000 people lived on the island. Everywhere are remnants of Cyprus' vanished glory—great Roman aqueducts, remains of ancient cities, harbor works half covered by sand, ruined churches, and castles for which Turk and Christian battled long ago.

A Queen of England Crowned Here

The modern population, however, is nearly double that of 1878, when Cyprus was first transferred from Turkish to British rule, though remaining nominally subject to the Sultan. Aid to agriculture—chief industry of Cyprus— reforestation, flood control, and other improvements have bettered the lot of the Cypriots. The island was annexed by Great Britain in 1914, when Turkey went to war against the Allies.

Today Cyprus has a population about four-fifths Christian Greek, one-fifth Turkish Moslem. Its soil is rich, and its peasant farmers raise olives, carob beans (used chiefly for fodder), grain, fruits, cotton, vegetables, oil, seeds and grapes. Good native wines are made. Live stock, especially mules, is an important export item. Off the coast many Cypriots dive for sponges. Asbestos, which even in

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One reason for the farflung use of this sport's name is that the game was given the stimulus of prohibition. A British law until 1845 permitted only the landed gentry to obtain a license for bowls, and a bowling green became a symbol of distinction and special privilege. Soon after its rise to popularity in the 13th century, the game was prohibited for fear it might detract from the following of archery, then so important as a means of national defense.

Later, when it became the pastime of the wealthy, it aroused criticism because of betting, and bowling alleys especially were opposed on this score. A non-ecclesiastical tradition, however, is that pious John Knox once encountered pious John Calvin at a game of bowls on Sunday. Last month Congress passed a bill legalizing Sunday bowling in the District of Columbia.

Even more than bowling has affected geography, geography's influence is seen on variations of the game. Standard bowling in northern and western United States is played with ten pins (adopted when the game of ninepins was once declared illegal) and a 16-pound ball 27 inches around, with two holes for finger grips.

Duckpins, with larger followings farther south, uses smaller pins and balls, finger holes omitted from the latter. The number of pins differs for the varieties known as "cocked hat" (3), "cocked hat and feather" (4), and "quintet" (5). Lawn bowls is popular in resort sections wherever the climate gives an encouraging answer to "weather permitting."

Note: Some other references to, and illustrations of, bowls and bowling can be found in "Boston Through Midwest Eyes," *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1936; "New Zealand 'Down Under'," February, 1936; "The Paradise of the Tasman," July, 1935; "Golden Islands of Guale," February, 1934; "Under the South African Union," April, 1931; "Visits to the Old Inns of England," March, 1931; "This Giant That Is New York," November, 1930; "Vacation in a Fifteenth Century English Manor House," May, 1928; and "Among the Zapotecs of Mexico," May, 1927.

Bulletin No. 4, May 3, 1937.

Photograph by W. Robert Moore

BOWLS GIVES ISOLATED ISLANDERS RECREATION AND AN OUTLET FOR RIVALRY

Bowls followed the British into the Southern Hemisphere, getting off to an early start in 1845 in Tasmania. Port Elizabeth introduced the sport into South Africa. Against a background of Mount Lidgbird and Norfolk Island pines (right), Lord Howe Islanders play the game according to Australian regulations, with a large mat to save the green from wear. Keen rivalry exists between teams of islanders and visiting non-islanders.

ancient times was made into a "cloth that was not harmed by fire," is mined and exported.

When the British flag was raised in 1878, it was not the first time that Cyprus had been under British rule. Richard the Lion-Hearted, King of England, captured it on his way to a crusade. Berengaria, whom he married here, was crowned Queen of England in Cyprus, so far from home. But Richard sold the island within a year. Later rulers included the Knights Templar, the Venetian Republic, and finally the Turks. They conquered it in 1571 and stayed 300 years.

Note: See also "The Road of the Crusaders," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1933; and "Unspoiled Cyprus," July, 1928.

Bulletin No. 5, May 3, 1937.

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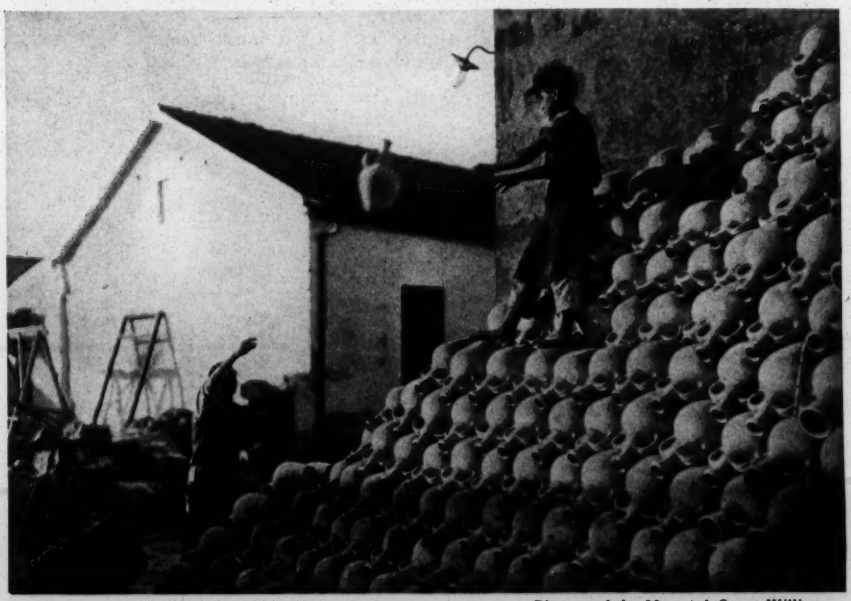

Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

WHERE THE DAY'S WORK IS GOOD BASEBALL PRACTICE

The jug output of this Famagusta pottery is really tossed out. A dropped and broken jug, however, is not a total loss. It can often serve as a new one-room apartment for the dovecotes or bird houses, which are cherished around Cyprian homes. Handicraft still thrives in the island of Cyprus, which produces hand-woven cloth and lace, and graceful wicker fruit baskets.

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